





## Intimations.

DAKIN'S  
UNRIVALLED OLD  
SCOTCH WHISKY.A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES  
that Scotland can produce.Thoroughly Matured.  
Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS,  
and  
AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66).

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special  
preparations, we beg to state that we continue to  
import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every  
kind of the best description only. No other  
quality is kept in stock. Our long experience  
and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and  
the best sources of supply enables us to purchase  
direct from the Producers on the very best  
terms, and thus gives us an advantage which  
enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit  
of a considerable reduction in the price of all  
Specialties of our own Manufacture or putting  
up, as compared with similar articles sold else-  
where.WATSON'S  
CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

As prescribed and recommended by Dr.  
AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the  
Hongkong Sanitary Board.To be used in cases of vomiting and purging  
attended with violent pain.Prepared only by  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA  
MIXTURE.As recommended by the London Board of  
Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera,  
&c.Prepared only by  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S  
CHLORODYNE.DOSE:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and  
water.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S  
ASTRINGENT PILLS.FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.  
DOSE:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S  
ANODYNE LINIMENT.For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms,  
Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the  
Bowel, &c.DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot  
Flannel or Spungia Pline soaked in boiling  
water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.  
RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds  
kept in stock.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The strike has extended to the tea warehouses,  
preventing the drawing of samples and the  
discharge of steamers.

FRANCE.

One hundred and two Boulonnais, officers of  
the Army, have been cashiered and otherwise  
punished.

BEHRING SEA SEALERS.

A United States cutter has seized two British  
Sealers in the Behring Sea, and has boarded  
and searched others.

THE STRIKE.

August 23rd.

In consequence of the strike, the departure of  
the P. & O. Steamers *Khedive* and *Massilia*,  
which were to have left London on Thursday &  
Friday for Calcutta and Australia respectively,  
has been postponed indefinitely.

LABUAN.

The British Government has asked the British  
North Borneo Company to undertake the Admin-  
istration of Labuan, which however will remain  
a Crown Colony and is not to be ceded to the  
Company.

THE STRIKE.

August 28th.

At a meeting of the Teadellers Association, it  
was resolved that, unless the Dock Directors  
yield to-day, arrangements will be made with  
wharfingers to throw open the wharves and  
employ labourers on the terms demanded.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHAY, the Chinese Minister to  
the United States of America, left Shanghai on  
Saturday last by the *Saikio Maru*.A YOUNG coolie cut his throat with a knife last  
night, in a house down westwards, after reading  
a notice in the *Wah Tia Yai Po*, the Chinese  
*China Mail*. He is not dead, though.ON Thursday and Saturday, the 12th and 14th  
September, the "Military Mummies" intend  
giving two performances in the Garrison Theatre.  
"Whitebait at Greenwich," "Chiselling," and  
"Sold Again" are amongst the items on the  
programme.THE M. M. steamer *Congo*, hitherto running on  
the Atlantic ocean line, but recently in the  
Mediterranean, will most probably be put on the  
Indo-China line to replace the *Andary*, lost in  
Aden harbour. The *Congo* is a larger ship than  
the *Andary*, being of 3,665 tons burden and  
2,400 horse power.AN old astrological prediction gives the char-  
acter of a girl according to the month she is  
born in, as follows:—If a girl is born in January,  
she will be a prudent housewife, given to mel-  
ancholy, but good-tempered and fond of fine  
clothes. If in February, an affectionate wife  
and tender mother, and devoted to her duties.  
If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat  
given to quarrelling. If in April, inconstant, not  
very intelligent, but likely to be good-looking  
and studious of fashion plates. If in May, hand-  
some, amiable and given to style in dress. If in  
June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous  
and like dressy clothes. If in July, possibly  
handsome, but with a sulky temper and a  
penchant for gay attire. If in August, amiable  
and practical, likely to marry rich and to dress  
strikingly. If in September, discreet, affable,  
much liked and a fashionable dresser. If in  
October, pretty and amiable, devoted to her  
duties, and in November, liberal,  
attractive, gregarious, and in December, liberal,  
of mild disposition, and an admirer of  
stylish dress. If in December, well proportioned,  
fond of novelty and extravagant, and a student  
of dressy fashions.CAPTAIN BUSH, who commanded the Siamese  
cruiser on the King's birthday, which occurred  
during his Majesty's voyage down the coast,  
was invited to dine with the King, who presented  
him with a gold chain and \$1,000. The Queen  
also presented him with a set of gold buttons.A WELL-KNOWN Anglican dignitary of the church  
residing on the St. Andrew's links recently  
died, like every one else, got into trouble in a  
bunker. Stroke fell wed stroke, but he couldn't  
get out. At length, his lips moving with  
extreme irritation and the effect of continued  
muscular effort, his caddie interposed, and  
coming up to the rev. canon, exclaimed, "Will  
I say it for ye, sir?"A BANGKOK contemporary says.—Mr. F. A.  
Hitchcock, who underwent a term of imprison-  
ment in Singapore gaol, has been recently  
released, and we hear that he means to make  
it lively for some people in Bangkok. He has  
begun by summoning Mr. Wright, engineer on  
board the *Medusa*, for paying out some money  
which Hitchcock lent to him. The money had  
been paid by order of H. B. M. Consular  
Court.THIEVES will rob anybody now-a-days. Mr.  
Apar, broker, put his coat on a ledge in the  
new billiard-room of the Hongkong Hotel, last  
night, and during the progress of the game some  
Chinaman outside put his hand through the  
window and spoke it. Mr. Apar alleges that his  
watch and chain and other property was  
worth \$600, and we are requested by him to  
use his own felicitous expression—to "give de  
dam" hotel.THE ACTUARY to the Bureau of Statistics of the  
United States Treasury Department says that  
his estimate of the population of the States at the  
next census (June, 1890) is 66,000,000. The  
estimate of the late actuary for 1885 was  
56,000,000. According to the latest estimate the popu-  
lation of the United States will have received an  
addition of 10,000,000 in 10 years. Of this in-  
crease about 6,000,000 must be ascribed to im-  
migration."I've always admired proverbs, my dear," Mr.  
Dusenberry said, as he rubbed his chin in a  
contemplative way. "They are chock full of  
significance. They are laconic and logical. Now  
for instance, there is the saying, 'Straws show  
which way the wind blows.' What could more  
terse!" "Yes," interrupted Mrs. Dusenberry,  
with a twinkle in her starboard eye. "If you'd  
sift the ashes every morning, instead of letting  
them sift themselves, you'd know more about  
the direction of the wind than all the straws in  
creation would show you."WITH reference to the size of ancient Rome, a  
writer in *Blackwood's* says:—After carefully  
examining all the data we have, all the statements  
of the various ancient writers who allude to it,  
and all the facts which seem to bear on the  
question, I am convinced that in estimating the  
number at 4,000,000 I am rather understating  
than oversteating it. It is much more probable  
that it was larger than that it was smaller.  
DeQuincy also estimates the inhabitants of  
Rome at 4,000,000. I will only cite one fact  
and then leave this question. The Circus  
Maximus was constructed to hold 250,000,  
or according to Victor, at a later period  
probably 385,000 spectators. Taking the small-  
er number, then, it would be one in 16 of all  
the inhabitants if there were 4,000,000. But as  
one-half the population was composed of slaves,  
who must be struck out of the spectators, when  
the circus was built, there would be accommo-  
dation then for 1 in 8 of the total popu-  
lation, excluding slaves. Reducing again  
the number one-half by striking out the  
women, there would be room for 1 in 4.  
Again, striking out the young children and the  
old men and the sick and infirm, you would  
have accommodation for nearly the whole popu-  
lation. It is possible to believe that the Roman  
constructed a circus to hold the entire popula-  
tion capable of going to it—for such must  
have been the case were there only 4,000,000  
inhabitants. But suppose there were only  
1,000,000 inhabitants, it is plain from mere  
figures that it would never have been possible  
to half fill the circus.We take the following from Dr. Valentine's  
"Six Hundred Medical Don'ts":—Don't neglect  
any opportunity to insure a variety of food.  
Don't pamper the appetite with such variety of  
food that may lead to excess. Don't take animal  
food oftener than twice daily. Don't consume  
more than ten ounces of animal food in a day.  
Don't average more than twenty-four ounces of  
fluids daily. Don't let your entire food exceed  
thirty-four ounces in twenty-four hours. Don't  
over-eat at any time, but especially not in hot  
weather; remember that a large amount of our  
food is applied to keeping up the warmth of  
the body; when, however, the temperature of  
the air rises, we lose less heat, and there-  
fore require less heat-producing food. Don't  
eat ice-cream that has stood for any length  
of time in the vessels. Don't drink green  
tea, and use black tea moderately. (A gentle  
man who was urged moderation in the use of  
tea, considered an evidence of great self-  
control when he reduced his allowance to nine-  
teen cups a day.) Don't keep milk in any vessels  
except bottles or "hermetically sealed" glass  
jars. Don't use hair dyes; they all contain poisons.  
Don't bleach the hair; no preparation can give it  
a light color without injury. Don't wear pointed  
shoes, which have a tendency to dislocate the  
second toe upward and to produce ulcerations,  
sometimes so severe that they demand amputa-  
tion. Don't wear a shoe, the sole of which is  
not broader than the outline of your sole when  
pressed by your full weight upon a piece of paper,  
and marked with a pencil.A CHINESE Syndicate, representing a capital of  
\$200,000, have received lease from H.E. Chang  
Chih-tung to open the mines situated in the San  
Chia Ling hills, province of Kwangsi, "by the aid  
of foreign machinery and plant." The director  
of the Syndicate is Kuan Tun, of Canton.THE German steamer *Glucksburg* went ashore  
at half-past one on the morning of the 20th inst.  
at Sialia Point, near Singapore. The engines were  
immediately put full speed astern and the helm  
put hard to starboard, but it was three o'clock  
before the vessel came off, just as a boat had  
been lowered to lay out an anchor astern. The  
*Glucksburg* was surveyed in dry dock and two  
plates will have to be taken out and straightened.

THE INSURRECTION IN FUKIEN.

A few weeks ago there were reports of distur-  
bances in the province of Fukien, particulars of  
which appeared from time to time in our  
columns. Nothing reliable, however, was heard  
of the alleged insurrection, until the other day,  
when the Governor-General of Min Cheh, Pien  
Pao, sent in an official report to the Throne, of  
which the following is a translation:—For years  
past a large number of boats from the neigh-  
boring province of Kiangsi have been in the  
habit of plying up and down the inland rivers  
of Fukien, starting as far north as the *Asien*  
city of Kiang-tsi, in the prefecture of Shao-ching,  
making the prefectural seat of Yen-ping the half-  
way port and going down south as far as Tsung-  
ngan, in the district of Chien-ching. The men  
navigating these boats continually indulge in  
brawls, and delight in fighting with swords,  
spears, and other weapons. Such being the case,  
it naturally follows that there is not a single boat  
but contains a number of rough characters who  
have small regard for law and order, and who  
practise piracy and violence on unfortunate  
trading junks, going to the extent even, in  
some cases, of taking them off bodily to their  
own province. In former times the number of  
these boats was about 100, but now it has in-  
creased to 200; but during the past few years,  
owing to the system of so-called retrenchment  
pursued by preceding viceroys, this number has  
diminished down to thirty, whose duty it has been  
lately to patrol a stretch of water extending over  
a thousand li. Each boat has only a crew of  
six men, all told. The boats are useless and  
spiteful through age, and are consequently unable  
to maintain the good order that should exist in  
their district. In the lower districts, those of  
Hsing Hui, there are a great number of  
Fukienese boats.The latter accordingly gathered together an im-  
mense mob of townsmen, and attacked the Kiangsi  
men, who in their turn lost thirteen men and were  
compelled to retreat. As the memorialist consid-  
ered the loss of sixteen lives an exceedingly  
serious matter, he immediately gave his deputy  
orders to go at once and arrest the ringleaders  
of the riot who were responsible for the murders.  
This the Chehsien in question failed to do,  
and, as a very long period had elapsed in which  
the guilty parties remained uncaught, the Memo-  
rialist removed the Chehsien's button, but  
allowed him to retain his post provisionally, so  
that he might have the opportunity of effecting  
the capture. But later, no arrests having been  
made, Ch'eng Sheng was removed, and Wang  
Kuo Jui was put in his stead. This officer,  
in conjunction with Brigadier General Chu  
Ch'ang Sheng, Department Commander of  
Shun Ch'ang hien, made a joint report to the  
Memorialist, on the 23rd of June, stating  
that they had received news that some fifty  
Kiangsi boats, containing over a thousand men,  
were about to start from Shao Wu for  
Kiangsi. The leader of the Kiangsi fleet  
had hoisted a sacred flag containing the words  
"Pa tien to tai." The Lord of the idols of  
the whole world. In addition to this, a small  
flag containing the talismanic figures of the  
Pa Kua, in the middle of which were the  
characters "Tien li" heaven and earth. Admiral  
Liu Tuan Min, commanding the approaches  
of the river border between the provinces of  
Kiangsi and Fukien, attempted to stop this  
invasion, but he was set at defiance by the  
Kiangsi fleet, which sailed southwards, avowedly  
with the intention of revenging the deaths of the  
fellow provincials who had been killed on the 4th  
of January at Ta Kan. On receipt of this report,  
the Memorialist immediately telegraphed to the  
Tactical of the Yen Chien Shao circuit to in-  
corporate the two half battalions in his circuit into  
one, under the commands of Admiral Liu Tuan-  
min and General Wang Tsi-tien, and order them  
to proceed at once and act in conjunction  
with Brigadier General Chu Ch'ang Sheng,  
who had been ordered to oppose the insurgents  
and prevent their further progress. Special  
orders were also given to spare no one if the  
Kiangsi men proved intractable. The next day,  
(24th June), the Memorialist again received news  
from the acting Chehsien of Shun Ch'ang hien,  
stating that the Kiangsi fleet had arrived at a place  
a few miles distant from Ta Kan, where they  
had commenced to entrench themselves, appar-  
ently with a view to making that place the  
basis of future operations. The Acting Chehsien  
and Brigadier General Chu Ch'ang Sheng  
accordingly went over personally to persuade the  
Kiangsi men to return home, but in vain. On  
the next day, the invaders advanced on Ta  
Kan, but being met by the Chehsien and some  
hastily-collected levies, they were again asked  
to return. To this, again, no heed was given,  
but the invaders marched to a point across the  
river, and having first set fire to the guild hall  
(Hui Kuan) of the lower districts, commenced  
to ravage Fu-tung, Pai Shih, and the adjacent  
townships, burning whole villages, and killing  
all who had been unfortunate enough to fall into  
their hands. Remonstrances being fruitless, and  
his force being too small to cope with the  
insurgents, the Chehsien was compelled to return  
to Shun-ch'ang in order to look to the defence  
of his city. Matters became serious, and more  
over, owing to the fact that the tea season was at  
its height in the prefectures of Yen-ping, Chien-  
ching, and Ch'ien-chou, when tea pickers from all  
parts of the different bordering provinces collect  
there, to the number of several hundred thousand  
men, the Memorialist, fearing that these roving  
bands of tea pickers might join the Kiangsi  
insurgents, and as funds between the differentclasses of men had been frequent during the  
last ten years, considered that, unless rein-  
forcements were sent to those troops already on  
the march to the scene of action, the province  
would surely be enveloped in a general rebellion.  
Keeping this in view, therefore, the Memorialist  
ordered Major-General Chao Chih Ching, Com-  
manding at the White Forts, to take two  
battalions of troops and start the same night for  
Shun Ch'ang-hien. Lieutenant-General Sun  
Kai Hui, Commander-in-chief of Fukien, was  
also asked to send a battalion to Shun Ch'ang-  
hien, and at the same time two more  
battalions were despatched to Yen-ping to  
prevent assistance coming down the river  
from Kiangsi. On the 28th of June the Memo-  
rialist received a telegram from Eu Liang, Tao-  
tai of the Yen Chien Shao circuit, stating that  
the insurgents had ravaged thirteen villages,  
committing fearful atrocities on the defenceless  
country people. On the 24th of June the insur-  
gents divided into two bodies. One occupied  
the entrenchments on the banks of the river at  
Fu-tung, which was immediately attacked that  
day by the Imperial troops; under General  
Wang Tsi-tien, and in the engagement that  
ensued, the insurgents lost several men, and  
three were killed. On the next day, the 29th,  
General Wang advanced into the  
ravaged districts, and captured nearly thirty of  
the insurgents in several skirmishes. In which  
he lost only two men. The Memorialist then  
sent telegraphic orders to execute martial  
law on all those caught with arms in their  
hands. The troops under Major-General Chao  
Chih-chung are expected to reach the disturbed  
districts by the 30th of June, when the Memo-  
rialist hopes to report to the Throne the utter  
discomfiture of the insurgents and the capture  
of their leaders. The memorial concludes with  
the request that those whose duty it was to  
prevent the Kiangsi men from coming down the  
river should be punished; but owing to the  
miserable condition of the Inland Navy, the  
Memorialist prays that under the extenuating  
circumstances of the case the punishment meted  
out by the Throne may be lighter than it other-  
wise ought to be.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, August 14th.

At a banquet given last night, the Emperor  
William, in drinking the toast of Emperor  
Francis Joseph of Austria, declared that Germany  
would hold firmly to her alliance with Austria,  
and that both armies will fight shoulder to  
shoulder to maintain peace. The Emperor of  
Austria in reply spoke in most cordial terms of  
the Emperor William and the good feeling  
existing between the two countries.The North German Gazette disavows the ex-  
pedition under Doctor Peters, and says that  
Germany values the friendship of England more  
than all that Dr. Peters might attain on the  
Upper Nile.

LONDON, August 14th.

The prospectus of the Imperial British East  
Africa Company, with a capital of two millions  
sterling, has been issued. The object of the  
Company is to acquire concessions granted by  
the Sultan of Zanzibar. Sir W. Mackinnon is  
chairman of the Company, and the Board of  
Directors comprises the names of Sir Thomas  
Barnes, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, General  
Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Sir Arnold  
Kemball, Sir Lewis Pelly, and George Mac-  
kenzie.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 14th.

The Russian Government have decided to  
raise the duties on all articles exported from Af-  
ghanistan except wool.

LONDON, August 15th.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Hamburg,  
where he is taking the waters.There is some talk of the French Government  
demanding the extradition of Boulanger on a  
charge of embezzlement, of which he has been  
found guilty.

ZANZIBAR, August 15th.

Considerable anxiety exists here owing to  
rumours, that a rising against Europeans is  
contemplated on Mussulman new year's day.  
A slight disturbance took place yesterday evening  
which caused a panic among British Indians.

CANEA, August 15th.

Chakir Pacha has proclaimed martial law  
over the island of Crete.

BERLIN, August 15th.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by  
Count Kalnoky, took his departure to-day, but  
before doing so had a long conference with Prince  
Bismarck.

LONDON, August 16th.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst,  
in reply to a question, said that the Council of  
the Empire of India which was appointed at the  
Delhi durbar was never intended to form an  
organized body to transcend State business. It  
was simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—

As there seems to be a certain interest man-  
ifested by some of your readers in the State of  
Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes  
as the result of my observations made during a  
recent tour through that country, wishing it to  
be understood, at the same time, that I was  
merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per-  
sonal interest in any mines or other property in  
that promising but practically-unknown land.The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa-  
pore reaches the Kwalla Pahang in about twenty  
hours; then three hours in a small boat and you  
are in the Pekan, the capital of Pahang.Pekan is too well-known to need description.  
It is simply for the sake of the journey, and not  
for political, scientific, or commercial reasons.

In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says:—



Wherever I met with Europeans they treated me with the greatest hospitality, but the same thing cannot be said of the natives, for they are exceedingly churlish, as, for instance, arriving one evening at dusk at a good-sized village I went from house to house seeking, without success, for accommodation. The natives however agreed in advising me to walk back five miles on my road to find some resting-place in a little settlement against which they bore a grudge. It is almost needless to say that I did not follow this advice. Possibly my difficulties were increased by an absolute ignorance of the Malay language, but, judging by my own experience, no one wishing to travel in Pahang should hesitate on that account. In conclusion Pahang is a most interesting country to visit, especially at the present time. The travelling though slow, is not really laborious, and whether the object be to find gold, to shoot big game, or, as in my case, to get some insight into life in the Native States, the result is likely to be eminently satisfactory.

#### THE SUNDAY LABOR QUESTION.

The following communication from the Acting Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, the Dock Companies, and all the principal mercantile firms in Singapore:—

Sir,—I am directed to request you to bring under the consideration of the Directors of your Company the subject of Sunday labour on the part of European and American Seamen in this Port. It is one to which the Governor's attention has been recently drawn by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and its importance will readily be admitted on all sides.

2. It is, His Excellency believes, the universal practice in all British Ports where Customs are established to prohibit the loading and unloading of all vessels on Sunday, except under very special circumstances. Happily in this Colony there are no Customs; but it is to be deplored that as one of the results of such an exceptional advantage Europeans and Americans employed at the Docks and Wharves in Mercantile Offices and aboard Vessels in the Port, should be prevented from taking rest from their work on Sunday.

3. It can be readily understood that, at certain times and under certain circumstances, work connected with the Mercantile Marine must be performed on Sunday; but if there is only unanimity on the part of those who have it in their power to put a stop to Sunday labour as the rule, a large measure of relief will be secured to a hard-working class of men. With the object of trying to gain that unanimity, this communication is addressed to you and to the Companies interested in Shipping, and His Excellency feels sure that the question will meet with that full consideration which it so thoroughly well deserves.

#### CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

##### THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

In speaking of the Chinese theory and practice of filial piety, reference has been made to that singular perversion of human nature, by which the birth of one half of the children of China is regarded by their parents as a calamity. Daughters in China are from the beginning of their existence more or less unwelcome. This fact has a most important bearing on their whole subsequent career, and furnishes many significant illustrations of the absence of altruism. The details of customs in various localities differ widely, so that generalisations, where as elsewhere, are precarious, but the principles are doubtless substantially the same. The age at which marriages take place in China is very much earlier than in Western lands, though we have never heard of anything in China at all comparable to the terrible child-marriages of India. But, in some regions, it is the fashion to marry the boys at the age of from fifteen to twenty, or even younger, while the girls to whom they are married are several years their seniors. No one will give any explanation of this eccentricity, unless it be that contained in a popular proverb about the man who buys a donkey and rides on its neck instead of close to the tail, in Chinese fashion—namely, that "he likes that way best." But in the case of adult brides yoked to adolescent bridegrooms, the reasons for the practice are easy to be understood, when once ascertained. It is the family of the boy, that "holds up its head," and that of the girl must take such terms as it can get. A daughter-in-law is regarded as a servant for the whole family, which is precisely her position, and in getting a servant it is obviously desirable to get one who is strong and well grown, and who has already been taught the domestic accomplishment of cooking, sewing, and whatever industries may be the means of livelihood in that particular region, rather than a child who has little strength or capacity. Thus we have known of a case where a buxom young woman of twenty was married to a slip of a boy literally only half her age, and in the early years of their wedded life she had the pleasure of nursing him through the small-pox, which is considered as a disease of infancy. Mothers and daughters who go through days in the narrow confinement of a Chinese court, under the conditions of Chinese life, are not likely to lack topics of disagreement, in which abusive language is indulged in with a freedom which the unconstrained of every-day life tends to promote. It is a popular saying, full of significance to those who know Chinese homes, that a mother cannot by reviling her own daughter make her cease to be her own daughter! When a daughter is once married, she is regarded as having no more relations with her family, than those which are inseparable from community of origin.

There is a deep-seated reason for omitting daughters from all family registers. She is no longer our daughter, but the daughter-in-law of some one else. Human nature will assert itself, in requiring visits to the mother's home, at more or less frequent intervals, according to the local usage. In some districts these visits are very numerous and very prolonged, while in others the custom seems to be to make them as few as possible, and liable to almost complete suspension for long periods in case of a death in the family. But whatever the details of usage, the principle holds good, that the daughter-in-law belongs to the family of which she has become a part. When she goes to her mother's home, she goes on a strictly business basis. She takes with her, it may be, a quantity of sewing for her husband's family, which the wife's family must help her get through with. She is accompanied on each of these visits by as many of her children as possible, both to have her take care of them, and to have them out of the way when she is not at hand to look after them, and most especially to have them fed at the expense of the family of the maternal grandmother for as long a time as possible. In regions where visits of this sort are frequent, and where there are many daughters in a family, their constant raids on the old home are a source of perpetual terror to the whole family, and a serious tax on the common resources. For this reason these visits are often discouraged by the father and the brothers, while secretly favored by the mothers. But as local custom fixes for them certain epochs, such as a definite date after the New Year, special fast days, etc., the visits cannot be inter-

dicted. A weary woman whose occupation of making meat-dumplings for sale at the daily markets always obliged her to rise long before daylight, and who was not frequently visited by her married daughters with their troops of little ones, some of whom spent the night in tumbling over their poor grandmother (because their mothers "could not take care of so many"), complained to the writer of the grievous nature of the burden. To the natural inquiry why she did not send them home when they became so troublesome, she remarked with evident sincerity, "I can't succeed in pushing them out!" When the daughter-in-law returns to her mother-in-law it is true of her, as the adage says of a thief, that she never comes back empty-handed. She must take a present of some sort for her mother-in-law, generally food. Neglect of this established rite, or inability to comply with it, will soon result in dramatic scenes. If the daughter is married into a family which is poor, or which has become so, and if she has brothers who are married, she will find that her visits to her mother, as in the language of the physicians, "contra-indicated." There is war between the daughters-in-law of a family, and the married sisters of the same family, like that between the Philistines and the children of Israel, each regarding the territory as peculiarly its own, and the other party as interlopers. If the daughters-in-law are strong enough to do so, they will, like the Philistines, levy a tax upon the enemy whom they cannot altogether exterminate or drive out. A woman with whom the writer has long been acquainted informed him not long ago that for a year and a half she had been forbidden by the wives of her brothers from visiting her aged mother, who was blind and unable to travel the two or three miles necessary to go to see her daughter! The reason for this embargo was the deep poverty of the daughter, who was unable to bring a present when she came, albeit she should have taken a present back with her when she returned to her mother-in-law. In order to make the present which will render her visits to her mother's family agreeable all round, the daughter-in-law is sometimes obliged to steal something from the family of the mother-in-law. When this is discovered, it will result in an "unpleasantness." If it is not specifically discovered, it is suspected, and is called by the generic name of "leak-at-the-bottom," in allusion to the difficulty of detection, and to the seriousness of its results if continued. It is a proverb that no family can stand the strain of a continued "leak-at-the-bottom." One of the *faciès* of the Chinese represents two old women as meeting after a long separation, and making inquiries as to each other's families. "How is your son's business?" says one, "and what kind of a daughter-in-law have you?" "My son's business is fairly good," was the reply, "but the daughter-in-law is bad—she steals from us to give to her mother." "And your married daughter, how is it with her?" "Ah! was the reply, "if it were not for the help we get from her, we should not be able to get on at all!" In speaking of the absence of altruism, reference was made to the bitter lot of Chinese concubines. The term used to denote the relation between wives and concubines, is that most expressive phrase, "sipping vinegar." This is proverbially a thing to be avoided, and from this association, that phrase has come to be employed as a euphemism for vinegar, as when a waiter enquires of a guest at an inn what he wishes for his meal, he asks, "Do you want the 'thing-to-be-avoided'?" But the certainty of trouble in the family is by no means confined to the occasions when principal and secondary wives are to be found living in the same establishment. The Chinese believe that the graves of suicides should be placed at a due distance from each other, until their common husband has died, when the bodies are to be taken up, and may be placed on each side of him. The theory is that "even in their ashes live their wonted fires," and that the ghosts of wives so buried as to be adjacent, to one another, with no intervening husband as peace-maker, would be certain to maintain a war which would render the lives of surviving members of the family scarcely worth living. At first sight this may appear merely a curious superstition, with no special bearing on practical affairs, but it is in reality a most serious matter, and one which enters into the marrow of one's existence.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

#### CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, August 21st, 1889.

We are having delightful weather here; although the days are warm the nights are cool and pleasant. The hotels are full, and visitors from your and other ports seem to be enjoying the Chefoo air and sea-bathing. Capt. Watts, lately of the Pehoo Tug & Lighter Company, left here yesterday to take charge of the steamer lately launched at your port. He will be a man well fitted for the post. I have no doubt that he was glad to turn his back on Poot Toun, for lately affairs there have been unbearable for a peaceful man. I can remember when Taku was a town of harmony and peace, but late arrivals have turned it to a place quite opposite to that. I see by a prospectus just received here that the Taku Hotel is to be turned into a company, called the Taku Hotel Company. The capital required is £12,000, in 400 shares of £15. 50 each, of which more than half the shares are taken. I enclose the prospectus for fear you may not have received one.

We have the French fleet here, consisting of five vessels, the *Sandre*, *Villars*, *Chastour*, *Vifre*, and *Aspic*. The *Turquoise* is expected to arrive shortly.

The Chinese fleet of some fifteen of sixteen ships is at Wei-hai-wel. We are expecting them here next week, besides war-vessels of other nationalities.

I have some important news to tell you about telegraph lines. The Chinese are going to build a gigantic line from Pao-ling-foo to H. It is to go through Shanghai. It will be about 1,500 miles long. Mr. Christiansen, with a party of mandarins and soldiers, is just about to start to make a survey of the line. The Chinese have re-engaged Mr. Christiansen, who will have the management of it. When this line is finished the Chinese telegraph line will have three connections with the Russian frontier, counting the one to Vladivostok. Arrangements have not yet been settled with Russia, but by what I can learn it is only a matter of time. It will not be long anyhow. The Chinese telegraph line is paying well. They pay the shareholders 7 per cent. this year again, and this is the fourth year they have paid the same.

I read something in your morning contemporary about Li Hung-chang's brother getting the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang. If I remember rightly that paper spoke of Li's ascendancy of power. I hear on good authority that the Marquis Tseng was the first man that had to be appointed as Viceroy of the Two Kwang, but the Emperor, and the high officials came to the conclusion that he knew too much of foreign affairs to part with him from Peking.

Sheng Tao-tai leaves to-day or to-morrow for Tientsin to see Li Hung-chang on some business of importance. The French man-of-war *Turquoise* arrived early this morning.—*Mercure*.

#### "BANKS"—BOGUS AND OTHERWISE.

IF A has saved £100 which he wants to lend at interest, and B applies for the loan, A will steadfastly refuse to lend unless B gives him good security—that is, of course, if the two are strangers. But, suppose B hires an office and calls himself the "Sempiternal Loan Discount Mortgage and Financial, Freehold Banking Company, Limited," capital, £5,000,000, and offers, say, 10 per cent. for fixed deposits, A will cheerfully go and leave his money with B without asking for a fraction of security. For he feels so much safer in dealing with a "Company"—consisting of B—than he would be in dealing with B in *propria persona*. The name of the company inspires him with confidence; the word "limited"—its sarcasm being latent—invests the concern with an awesome solidity; and the capital—existing only on the well-puffed office-runs, and doing nothing, foretelling danger. Other banks may lose their money, but a "bank" that can give to per cent. on deposits and yet offer the splendid security of £5,000,000 "capital," must be sempiternal in solvency as in name. Resting upon such an assurance, depositors, who know not how easily "companies" and "banks" are formed now-a-days, invest their savings, and in too many cases find, when the term has expired, that the "bank" has expired also, and that their money has gone where the bad bankers go—to Valparaiso or San Francisco. This bogus bank security is one that has been regularly worked for years past, and is a thing that a stringent Act of Parliament will stop it in the future. Advertising a company that does not exist, and a capital of which a minute fraction or perhaps even not one penny has been subscribed, is not a false pretence capable of being used in any indictment for obtaining the monies of depositors: the swindle can be, and therefore, is, carried on with impunity, and the general public bears nothing of the fraud. The robber does not publish the record of his crime, and the robbed, ashamed of their folly and having no efficient civil or criminal remedy, do not care to make known the fact of their loss.

Bogus financial companies may be classified according to the amount of fraud in their pretensions and transactions. To the lowest class belong the concerns which are rotten all the way through. These have no capital, no registration, and no shareholders. They come into existence in the way they ultimately expire—without ceremony and without any previous notice to the public. An office, with a small counter and a big front window, is secured. A gorgeous name and a fancy capital are printed on the window; behind the counter a clerk is installed, and in a small "manager's room" at the back the "company" himself sits, twiddling diamond rings, and awaiting credulous holders of treasured coin. He, the "company," is sometimes a prematurely released felon who finds this kind of robbery and profit more agreeable than the safer; sometimes he is nothing worse than an uneducated, insolvent. The latter case, however, is rare. Nearly always, he is a man who would not be trusted with a copper if he were not endowed with the glory of supposed incorporation, and unlimited capital. He does not care to lend money; the "bank" depends upon deposits alone, and the longer the term for which these can be got, the better. If depositors give him their money for three years he will give them another three years to catch him—an arrangement which suits everyone but the depositor. Sometimes, of course, a man may call himself a "bank" or financial company, and mean to swindle anyone. But not often. The facilities for robbery are so great that humanity can seldom resist the temptation of it twice. Concerning the law which permits these to flourish as a green bay tree we shall hereinafter write.

A grade higher in the way of fraud, are the financial institutions which have some shareholders, some capital, and carry on a certain class of business on the lending side. These companies usually begin their history by defrauding their shareholders. Two or three "financiers" meet and agree to start the venture. Each of them requires a partner to require the use of his name and influence. They therefore, as a preliminary step, allot to themselves so many shares or so much money, the capital of the embryo company. Then, when shareholders have been captured and operations begun, a false balance-sheet is prepared; the plunder secured by the promoters being then abstracted, the balance-sheet, if accurate, would show the company to be insolvent. Therefore the figures have to be cooked. This is sometimes done by making a fictitious entry under the head of investments; sometimes forged vouchers for preliminary expenses are put in to square the amount abstracted; sometimes the promoters are given less and publish a statement proving the company to be insolvent. But, whatever is done, shareholders who have no notice of the hoodling are defrauded, and creditors from whom the transaction is hidden are robbed of a part of the security upon which credit was given. We could quote one financial institution whose "promoters" plundered it to the extent of £500,000. In another case, more than double that amount was landed, and in each case a criminal cooking of the accounts has periodically occurred. These companies, like others of even less reputable character—or, rather, class, for character they have none—are marvellously fond of impressing the ignorant by quoting an enormous nominal capital. If £5,000 is required to satisfy the promoting ventures, and £5,000 more for business, the capital will be fixed at, say, £500,000. Of this amount we suppose £10,000 to have been subscribed. The rest is advertised as "Reserve capital, £490,000," and on this amount, as stated, depositors and other creditors rely for their security. But, in reality, it offers no shadow of security. No one is liable for it, as no subscription or allotment of shares which represent its sum has ever been made. It is a lure to those who may chance to be beguiled; a bait to those who can't see through the attempted, or, perhaps, accidental, fraud.

Compared with the "financial institutions" above mentioned the recognised banks, building societies, and mortgage companies are models of stability. But even in their management many matters which may at any time lead to danger offer large scope for legislative reform. There is, for instance, no check whatever upon the issue of notes—except the fact that the promoters and holders are liable to the last penny for the amount represented by the notes aforesaid, whether the bank be a "limited" or "unlimited" one. No gold reserve has to be held against notes in circulation, and no deposit of gold in the Treasury on any account is necessary. The only thing that banks are required to do is to furnish sworn quarterly returns. Banks which do not issue notes are not obliged to publish any returns whatever. Another weak point in the management of all successful institutions is the treatment of what is humorously described as the "reserve fund." The fund is not represented by any security capable of instant or even of speedy realisation, but is employed, like the bank's capital, for the purposes of loan upon securities liable to extreme depreciation in time of panic, and not often of a kind that could be speedily realised upon, even in the best of times. With building societies, the most danger is in the fact that the management can keep on concealing the rottenness of the whole concern, until there is no possibility short of whole-

sale smash remaining. None outside of the directors can tell at the present time whether any one of half the societies in (say) Sydney are safe. Properties have so depreciated that whereas directors formerly lent on the faith of security deemed ample, they now have only a hope that land may boom again and re-establish values at a safe level. It is a boom or a bankruptcy with some societies, but no one can tell how many or which of them, for the public can discover nothing more than directors deign to publish. The matter becomes especially important inasmuch as it concerns a most worthy class of investors.

Although the law as it now stands is powerless to prevent the fraud, or lessen the dangers of which we complain, yet minor evils, upon which it is not our present purpose to dilate, might be decreased if full effect were given to the penal clauses of the Companies' Act. An intelligent prosecutor might use these latter provisions with much profit to himself and great advantage to the community. From nine out of every ten public companies, penalties might be recovered for one or more breaches of the Act. As carelessness and neglect, sometimes, if not generally, the action of company officers, and a few searches in the proper department would reveal serious irregularities for which appropriate penalties could be recovered. It may be true that the recklessness of shareholders and creditors is the primary cause of this negligence, but still the directors and officers are responsible to the law and could be made to pay for its infraction. In many cases also, there is a criminal as well as a civil remedy to injured parties, a remedy which, once applied, would for a long time prevent directors from issuing balance-sheets like several we could easily cite.

To prevent the larger frauds, which we have described, some new provisions of law are required. A penalty by way of fine or imprisonment is necessary for the flagrant swindles perpetrated by men pretending to be registered companies, and offering a security of capital which exists only in imagination. The ordinary criminal process now available is insufficient, for the simple reason that the fraud is not revealed to the depositor until the perpetrator of it has got out of the jurisdiction, and no one but the depositor could undertake a prosecution. The quotation of enormous nominal capital could be checked by the simple means of taxing the published total to a moderate extent. This would not hamper or unjustly burden a company using its capital for business operations, but would effectually prevent companies from advertising a capital of half-a-million and trading on a fifth part of that sum. Or, if a tax were for any reason deemed undesirable, the difficulty could be met by providing that a company should not be allowed to commence operations until its whole capital were allotted. Then the shareholders would be liable for the uncalled portion of capital, and creditors would get all the security which they could rightly expect.

Another very necessary provision is that all companies accepting deposits, and thus becoming borrowers of "other people's money," should be obliged to furnish sworn returns in the same manner that the banks of issue do now. It is impossible to discover any just reason for giving this security of publicity to the holders of bank-notes, while denying it to the holders of bank-deposit receipts. It might well be argued that depositors are even more to be considered than note-holders: for while the latter can at once convert the vouchers into gold, the former in most cases have to wait for months before they can apply for payment. Finally—although this is a reform that would meet with the vehement opposition of vested interests—we would urge the wisdom of making every financial institution deposit a moderate sum in the Treasury, in gold or debentures, as a guarantee of *bona fides*. The Companies' Act has been so often perverted to the uses of imposition and robbery, that no reasonable check to such operations could be properly opposed. No promoters of what was meant to be a stable and permanent company would object to supply such a pecuniary hostage for the benefit of those involved in their operations. Company-mongers as a class, would inveigh bitterly against any such demand, but they are a class are not deserving of very high legislative consideration. The community could profit hugely by the effectual squelching of the grandsons of the horse-leech.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doodal disease, as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, is the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

WANTED.  
FOR The Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

#### Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, 3rd September, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1088]

#### Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.  
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS,  
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [510]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
WATERBURY WATCHES,  
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best  
Time-keepers invented.  
\$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3  
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS  
for each Watch.

Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
(Sole Agents in Japan and China  
for the Sale of the above Watches),  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1047]

#### Co-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"  
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. [1030]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.  
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)  
THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"  
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports on or about 5th September.

For further particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"BAYERN,"  
Captain J. Mergell, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of Sept., 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain J. Mergell, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m., Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m. on the 5th September, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 31st August 1889. [1]

WANTED.

FOR The Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, 3rd September, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1088]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.  
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS,  
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [510]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
WATERBURY WATCHES,  
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best  
Time-keepers invented.  
\$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3  
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS  
for each Watch.

Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
(Sole Agents in Japan and China  
for the Sale of the above Watches),  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1047]

#### Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

OWING to the completion of the NEW WING, increased accommodation is now available for Tiffin and Dinner Parties, etc., also for Public Meetings.

The Hotel is as usual prepared to supply Picnic and Shooting Parties, etc., on moderate terms, with everything that can be desired.

The Hotel can also offer to the Public the best of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, etc., specially selected by the Company's correspondents in London and on the Continent.

For list of prices and particulars, Apply to  
C. M. ROBERTS,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1086]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 5% being \$6.35 per Share for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1889, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on the 26th instant, will be payable at the Premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central, By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1066]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 17th day of September next, at NOON.

By Order of the Directors,  
J. A. BARRETTO,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1066]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1036]

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1053]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS,  
YAU-MAT-ING ENGINEERING WORKS,  
Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.



## Auctions.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LOTS OF LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT, SHAMEN (CANTON), ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, at 10 o'clock A.M.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE LOTS OF LAND Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 6, 7, 8, and 10 to 23, which form the French Concession of SHAMEN (Canton) shall be leased for the term of Ninety-nine Years by Public Auction, under the following conditions:—

I.—With a view to acquire the right to appear as a bidder in the sale by auction every party having interest therein shall forward a request in writing to the French Consul at Canton signifying therein that he has taken cognizance of the sale and that he binds himself to observe and perform the said conditions.

II.—The deeds shall consist of extracts of the respective reports of the auction, and these deeds, in which shall be vested the rights of the purchaser, shall be delivered to the purchaser concerned upon payment of the purchase money and of the fees which shall be claimed by the French Consul.

III.—The purchaser shall bind himself to erect, within the limit of two years from the time of his entrance into possession, on the site of the lot purchased by him, other godowns or dwelling houses or any other buildings whatsoever in proof of actual occupation.

IV.—The purchaser shall, during the said term above mentioned, have the option to assign, sublet or transfer the said lot or any part thereof to any person irrespective of French or other nationality, but he shall not will, during the said term, assign, sublet or transfer the said premises or any part thereof unto any native of China, and such assignment, sub-lease or transfer, in order that they should be valid, shall be agreed to in a deed duly drawn up at the French Consulate and transcribed in the register "ad hoc" kept in the said Consulate.

V.—It shall be expressly agreed that, if the rent due to the Chinese Government or any taxes, rates and duties whatever shall be unpaid for thirty days after formal demand shall have been made for such payment, or in the event of the purchaser failing to perform or observe any of the terms or conditions of sale, it shall be lawful for the French Consul by right to cancel and annul the interest, right, title and claim of the said lease, and the lessee, when the lease shall have been cancelled and annulled for any reason whatsoever, shall be obliged to vacate any buildings which shall have been erected by him and to forfeit any improvements he shall have carried out without any right to any claim for compensation.

VI.—The lessee shall engage to pay, in addition to the purchase money, yearly to the French Consul or to any one appointed by the said Consul: 1° the sum of 100 cash per mou due to the Chinese Government; 2° all taxes, rates and duties which shall hereafter be fixed and charged by the French Municipal Council.

VII.—The lessee shall agree to obey all regulations and bye-laws which shall be made or sanctioned for the peace, order and good government of the French Concession in Shamen, and purchasers of foreign nationalities shall sign before their respective Consul or their representative a declaration by which they shall agree to observe and perform the regulations and bye-laws.

VIII.—No person shall be deemed a purchaser or lessee definitely, should his solvency not be sufficiently established to the satisfaction of the French Consul, unless he shall give substantial guarantee either at the time of the purchase or within 24 hours thereof after a demand which shall be put on record in the official report of the auction, shall have been made to him, and any offer made by any insolvent person shall be considered null and void, and the next bid shall be held valid in the same way as if no higher bid had been made.

C. IMBAULT HUART, Consul for France, Canton, August 17th, 1889. [1035]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES. SACCON'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALDS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEV'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [763]

## FOR SALE.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE (PEAK). "WELLBURN" on R. B. L. No. 57, has splendid view, is built of Teak throughout, and has a concrete Tennis Court, Gas laid down.

For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1068]

## FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK. "BROCKHURST" AND SURROUNDING LAND, COMPRISING R. B. L. No. 1.

THE HOUSE which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest views in the Colony. The site is sufficiently large to allow of several other houses being built thereon.

For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1053]

## FOR SALE.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, complete. Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1043]

## NOW READY.

"THE CORNER" IN ROPES.

A FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POTTS v. RUSTOM-JEE, together with the history of the "Corner," and other interesting particulars.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; Mr. W. BREWER's; the HALL & HOLZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., Ltd.; and direct from the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

## Intimations.

DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE, HONGKONG.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY MORNING, 2nd September. For Admission apply to the HEAD MASTER, Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1079]

## THE POLO CLUB.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the above Club at the Chartered Bank, at NOON, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1889.

## BUSINESS:

1.—To receive the report and the accounts.  
2.—To consider the proposition to render the centre of the Racecourse fit to play Polo on.

W. FLETCHER, Capt. R.E., Secretary, Polo Club. Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1085]

TWO GOOD DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED for Architect's Office in Hongkong; European or Chinese. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to "H."

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1084]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE, LOAN OF 1886.

## 6TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 1st September next.

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1083]

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8 Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte: Breakfast, 8 o'clock; Dinner, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken.

Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1352]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWKINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. 1st May, 1889. [1070]

NOTICE. MR. H. UVENO, having CLOSED his Photographic Business in Hongkong, requests that all Claims may be sent in and that amounts due to him may be paid before the 31st instant.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1072]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 29th June, 1889. [783]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavillon of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all visitors.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1889. [318]

NOTICE. T. J. COLLACO, HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONER, SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house. Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES: Season (for married couples) ..... \$2.00  
Season (for single persons) ..... 1.00  
Single Bath ..... 0.10  
Towel ..... 0.05

Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 4 to 8 A.M.

Coffee and Biscuits ..... 15 Cents. Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

NOTICE. MR. NG SUL-SHANG begs to announce that in compliance with a suggestion made to him by Mr. MITCHELL-JONES, he has now opened an AGENCY for the supply of CHAIR COOLIES at 4, Gough Street, 1st Floor, and is prepared to supply them on the conditions and at the rates mentioned in Mr. Mitchell-Jones' circular, copies of which can be had on application to the Agency. He trusts that the Agency may be the means of putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by supplying Masters with Good Coolies, and at the same time affording the latter regular employment.

N.B.—The Agency will also be prepared to supply Janikatas and House Coolies if desired.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1073]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Gaw Quan Sia	London	September 1st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Clyde	London	September 1st	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Aratoun Apar	Calcutta	September 1st	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Melpomene	Trieste	September 3rd	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Mayen	Bremen	September 4th	Melchers & Co.
Khiva	Bombay	September 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Rohilla	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 11th, at noon.
London (direct)	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Bellerophon	Butterfield & Swire	September 4th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Volga	Messageries Maritimes	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Havre, London, &c.	Carmanthenshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 7th.
Havre and Hamburg	Friga	Siemssen & Co.	Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m.
Bremen via Ports of Call.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	Sept. 25th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co.	Sept. 6th, at noon.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.	Melpomene	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Sept. 10th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Belgic	O. & O. S. Co.	Sept. 10th, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Arlie	Russell & Co.	About Sept. 4th.
Australian Ports, &c.	Kent	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	September 22nd.
Port Darwin, &c.	Chingis	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 6th, at noon.
Straita, Colombo & Bombay	Aratoun Apar	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Gwalior	P. & O. S. N. Co.	September 15th.
Yokohama and Kobe	Menon	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 2nd, at 2 p.m.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Lydia	Melchers & Co.	About Sept. 5th.
Tientsin	General Wender	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Sept. 5th.
Shanghai via Amoy	Kwonggang	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 2nd, daylight.
Shanghai	Tyde	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Shanghai	Lydia	Melchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Manila, via Amoy	Brandis & Co.	Brandis & Co.	Sept. 2nd, at 5 p.m.
Amoy	Almor	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sept. 2nd, at noon.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Fokien	Douglas Lapnik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Namon	Douglas Lapnik & Co.	Sept. 3rd, at 10 a.m.

## Intimations.

**NO MORE TOOTHACHE.**  
USE  
the Dentifrice Elixir, Powder and Paste  
OF THE  
**R.R.P.P. BENEDICTINES**  
of the ABBEY OF SOULAC (Gironde, France)  
DOM MAGUELOINNE, Prior  
2 GOLD MEDALS: Brussels 1880—London 1884  
THE HIGHEST REWARDS  
INVESTED IN 1373 by the Prior  
of the Abbey of Soulac  
The daily use of a few drops of the  
Dentifrice Elixir of the  
R.R.P.P. Benedictines in water  
prevents and cures the decay of  
the teeth, which are whitened and  
consolidated while the gums are  
perfectly fortified and restored.  
It is a real service rendered to  
our readers to point out to them  
this old and useful preparation  
the most efficacious, and the only  
preservative from all dental  
disorders.  
Established 1807. SEGUIN 3, rue Huguerie, 3  
BORDEAUX  
Depots in HONG-KONG:  
A. WATSON & Co. Limited  
THE HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.  
Sole by all Chemists, Perfumers, Hairdressers, etc.

Dr. Knorr's  
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [1330]

NOTICE. HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM. A. F. ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 11th June, 1889. [723]

TUCK KEE, SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND FAMILY GENERAL DEALER, No. 18, HING LOONG STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 26th August, 1889. [1060]

INTIMATION.  
J. Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central. (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO. ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO. OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M. CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR AND OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER. ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [82]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [742]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Veiglander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPECTACLES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [744]

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER in our Hongkong Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. G. CIRAUULT ASSUMED CHARGE on the 1st instant, and will continue under the Style of GUIEU FRERES.

Mr. J. ROSSELET, taking Charge of the Liquidation of the Old Firm, requests that all Claims against it may be forwarded to him, and all amounts due paid into his hands or against receipt signed by himself p.p.a.

GUIEU FRERES. C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER, respectfully thank their Customers and the Public for their kind patronage, and hope that their successors will meet with the same encouraging support.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1067]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my temporary absence, Mr. L. KENNARD DAVIS will sign Policies and transact the business of this Branch. By Order of the Court of Directors, B. C. T. GRAY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1071]

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a SHARE & PROPERTY BROKER & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

A. MARQUIS. Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. [958]

## Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of:—

or £6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life.

or £9 11 6 " (b) If premiums are limited "to 20 years."

or £11 4 6 " (c) If premiums are limited "to 15 years."

or £13 0 0 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secured a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan B would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40 n.b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15s, (b) £11.50s, (c) £13.24s, (d) £17 0 8 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fall and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, 810-4 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [992]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [152]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. \$833,333-33. RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SHAO, Esq. LOU TAO SHUN, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL. MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [788]